

ROCKLAND STOCK FARM

Offers for service that splendid young stallion

Rockland Chief 5616

A. S. H. R.

The best bred son of Bourbon Chief.

ROCKLAND CHIEF is a beautiful bay, foaled 1911, is 15 1/2 hands high and weighs 1100 pounds; a horse of commanding presence and rare beauty, the perfect saddle horse type, long, crane neck, splendid head, beautiful ear, strong, sloping shoulders, high riding withers, stout, short-coupled back, splendid foot.

If you want to breed to an absolutely sound horse of rare breeding and perfect individuality, Rockland Chief is the horse.

\$15.00 TO INSURE

At the same place the high-class jack **THE CHIEFTAIN** will make a season at **\$10.00 TO INSURE.**

J. WALTER RICE

R. R. No. 1

NORTH MIDDLETOWN, KY.

Farm located on North Middletown and Mt. Sterling pike, 2 1/2 miles east of North Middletown. 36-84

Bill Johnson

\$10.00 TO INSURE



Black jack with white points, 16 hands high, weighing 1100 pounds. He is one of the best bred jacks in the State and has proven himself a sure foal getter.

This jack is known as the J. H. Gillaspie jack and has a reputation throughout this section.

Will make the season of 1915 at Emerald Chief Stock Farm, 2 miles west of Mt. Sterling, on the Grassy Lick pike.

A lien retained on all colts for season fee. Money due when colt comes, mare parted with or bred elsewhere; grass furnished mares at a distance at 10 cents per day, and mares tried regularly. Not responsible for accidents or escapes should any occur.

No business on Sunday.

W. E. LITTLE

R. F. D. No. 1. Mt. Sterling, Ky. (39-4t) Phone No. 30.

STAR EMERALD 3372



BEST SON OF Emerald Chief 2132

is a nice seal brown, star and stripe in face, white hind feet, nine years old, 15 1/2 hands high, and weighs 1100 pounds. Sired by Emerald Chief 2132, by Bourbon Chief 976, by Harrison Chief 1616, by Clark Chief 89. Dam Star Lady 5029, by King William 2nd 533, by King William 67, by Washington Denmark 64.

STAR EMERALD will make the season of 1915 at Lone Pine Stock Farm, 6 miles North of Mt. Sterling, on the Maysville pike, at

\$20 to insure a living foal

\$10.00 Cash With Return Privilege.

C. B. DALE

R. F. D. No. 3.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF RURAL SCHOOLS

Editor of the Mt. Sterling Advocate,

Dear sir:—If agreeable to you I propose in several articles to set before your readers some practical statements concerning the consolidation or centralization of our rural schools. It is not theories I propose to set forth, either of my own or those of some one else. In doing so I simply give the origin and results of a move set on foot by the farmers of Illinois who desired accurate information on the subject before deciding to undertake the establishment of such schools in their own State. Therefore, I shall give largely the facts as set forth in a bulletin issued by the University of Illinois on the subject in 1904. It is only fair to say that since the date of this bulletin the consolidation of county schools in nearly every State of the Union has gone forward by leaps and bounds, notwithstanding they have in every case, when first proposed, met with great opposition; and of the many thousands that have been established in the various States, there is no known abandonment of the plan in a single instance. They have forced their way from Massachusetts to California by reason of sheer merit.

In 1903 the State Farmers' Institute at its annual meeting passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Illinois Farmers' Institute realizes that there is very great need for further improvement in the county schools and whereas, the consolidation or centralization of county schools has been adopted to some extent in several other States, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Agricultural College of the University of Illinois be requested to collect and publish in this State, exact information relating to the method, the difficulties, and the advantages of the consolidation of county schools, especially with reference to the progress and present status of such consolidation where it has been adopted.

"Adopted by the Illinois Farmers' Institute in session at Bloomington, February, 1903."

In response to this request the University of Illinois in January, 1904, issued the first edition of their bulletin which was quickly absorbed, necessitating a second edition which was also soon exhausted.

"Preface to the First Edition."

"Agreeable to the request con-

tained in the resolutions adopted by the Illinois Farmers' Institute at the Bloomington meeting in February, 1903, the College of Agriculture proceeded at once to gather reliable information."

"Letters were sent to all the States of the Union asking what had been done, if anything, and how it had succeeded. Opinions were collected both from professional educators and from farmers who had experienced the workings of the system, all from sources the most diverse. Aside from this, a trusted agent of the Institution visited the region in Ohio where the system had been longest in use, with instructions to note all the conditions found, both favorable and unfavorable.

"The investigation was begun and conducted without bias or previously formed impressions as to the merits or demerits, advantages or disadvantages of this method of administering the school system. As the investigation proceeded, however, the conviction that is inevitable to every one who really studies this question gradually forced itself upon the consciousness and, in spite of efforts to the contrary, the reader will detect its presence in the mind of the writer at the time of putting the data in final form.

"It is therefore the more necessary to assure the reader that this conviction arose during and by virtue of this investigation and that it did not exist in advance; indeed there was no opportunity for pre-existing opinions because the writer had never before given the slightest attention to the details of the subject. (Signed) E. Davenport
Dean of Agricultural University of Ill.

"Preface to the Second Edition."

"The unexpected calls for the first edition of this circular soon exhausted the supply and a second edition has become imperative.

"In the meantime conditions have changed. Consolidation of county schools into larger unity has passed the experimental stage, and there is less need than formerly for extended accounts of "opinions." Accordingly much that was printed in the first edition is omitted from the second.

"In the further study of this subject in its application to Illinois, two facts have quite unexpectedly come to the surface: First, that the farmers are in reality supporting a double school system, one at home, by the process of taxation, the other in the nearest village in the form of "tuition," which tuition is generally more than enough to pay the salary of the Superintendent of the entire city school system. The other surprising fact is that of all the arguments as the impossibility of transporting pupils over "bad roads," the facts are that they are being transported now in large numbers, and have been for years, all over the State, often traveling as far as seven miles and back daily, during a high school course. True it is being done at private expense and often for several members of the same family. But it is done, and many vehicles follow each other daily at all seasons and in all kinds of weather, over all the roads of the State leading to high schools, and it well within the facts to state that without a doubt more horses are actually employed in Illinois today in transporting the older children to village high schools, and more are traveled than would be necessary to transport all the children to central schools if the horses were coupled together and hitched to proper vehicles.

"And so it is, the farmer not only supports his own school system, but because it is insufficient he also helps to support that of his city neighbors. Thus he supports a double system of schools, one at public expense and another at private costs, and the transportation that is inevitable under any system that will provide good schools for country children of high school age, he manages in the most costly and inconvenient manner that could be devised.

"The question of county high schools for country children is the

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LAND & PRIEST

largest issue before the farmers of today. The conspicuous lack of these schools is the weakest spot in the agricultural development of the American people, and upon their solution of this matter largely depends the future of the agricultural masses.

"That agriculture needs now more than any other thing is a system of schools that educates country people as successfully as city schools educate city people; a system that trains for life and fits for college without destroying the home or taking the child out of the influences of the favorable conditions under which he was born.

"Good country schools cannot be established within walking distance of each other. Transportation is inherent in any effective system and it is inevitable. It will surely go forward. It is only a question of time and manner. (The prediction is being rapidly fulfilled.) The largest element of doubt and danger is as to what sort of schools we shall have after consolidation. Consolidated country schools do not mean annihilated country schools with the children hauled away to the nearest city to be schooled on the wholesale plan. The thing that should come out of this is a real country school for country children and whether it is located in a small village, at a crossing of the roads, or in some picturesque piece of woodland, it must breathe the atmosphere of country life; it must instill a love for country things, and it must teach in terms of a life that the country child understands.

"The chief concern now is that when consolidation comes, as it surely will, it may result in a system of real country schools doing both

elementary and high school work for country children, serving them acceptably until they shall be old enough to go to college when, and not before, they may well sleep under another than a father's roof and eat at another than a father's table."

This article, that may be followed by others, tracing the results of this investigation, it is hoped may be both interesting and profitable to many who are doubtful on the subject of consolidation or centralization of rural schools, and it may be well for those who really care for the advancement of the country children to preserve this article so that they may read them in connected form.

Respectfully submitted,
John B. McFerran.

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At the Parker Photo Car, 25 pictures, 35 cents. Post cards \$1 per dozen. Cabinets, only \$2 per dozen. (33-12)

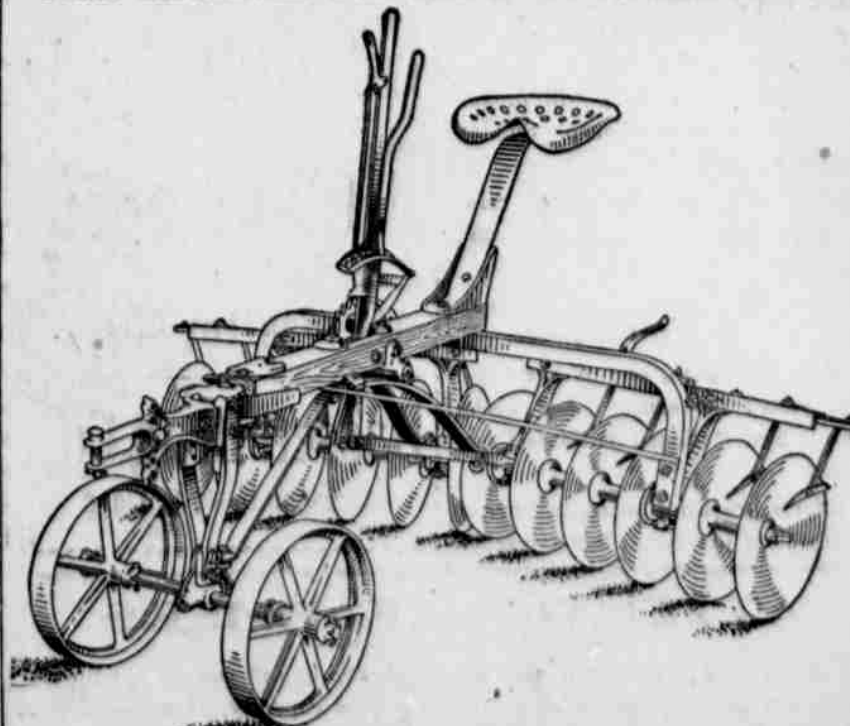
When your wife begins to tell you you are about three times as smart as you know you really are, dig—just dig—and be equal to the occasion.

If grass is green, what is a grass widow?

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No need to dose delicate little stomachs with internal medicines—apply VICK'S Croup and SALVE. Well over throat and chest. In five minutes the breathing is easier and in fifteen minutes the worst cases are relieved. Croup can be prevented absolutely by an application of Vick's at bed-time covered with warm flannel. Absolutely harmless. Samples on request. At all druggists, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Vick Chemical Co. Greensboro, N. C.

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